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On May 11, 1921, a Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*) was seen in the same wood and was noted by several observers for about a week. This and one last year, seen at Addison, are the only ones I ever observed here.

A Mockingbird (*Mimus p. polyglottos*) stayed about my house all day on May 21, 1921. Several more were reported at the same time from the neighborhood. This is the second one I have seen during my twelve years' residence in northern Illinois.—G. EIFFRIG, *Oak Park, Ill.*

Additional Notes on Arkansas Birds.—Since writing my paper on the 'Birds of South-eastern Arkansas' (Auk, July, 1921), I spent two weeks—September 24 to October 8, 1920, at Chicot, Chicot County, and while there observed several species not listed before which it might be well to mention here. Chicot is the southeasternmost county of Arkansas and the character of the country is similar to that of Deshea and Drew Counties. At this season the cotton was being picked and ginned and during the first week of my stay the temperature ranged around 100° F. to 110° F.

The Mockingbirds were ever the persistent singers even during the noon-tide, under this blazing sun, and the Carolina Wrens sang in spite of the heat. On October 3 the weather turned cool and from then on was delightful.

Migrating warblers thronged the cypresses along the Bayou Mason. I listed the Tennessee Warbler (one im. collected September 26); Black and White Warbler (one collected September 25); Redstart (one collected September 26); Magnolia Warbler (one im. collected September 26); Blackburnian Warbler (October 4); and Black-throated Green Warbler (October 4).

Turkey Buzzards and Black Vultures were abundant and Red-shouldered Hawks were common. The Barred Owl, Great Horned Owl, and Screech Owl were heard calling. One Black-crowned Night Heron was heard; the Green Heron was seen along the Bayou Mason and one small white heron which I failed to identify. I was told of a swamp west of Chicot, along the Bayou Bartholomew where more White Herons or "cranes"—some with plumes and some without plumes—are said to nest than at any other point north of Louisiana. I was really surprised at not seeing numbers of White Herons during my stay but one of our men who had spent the whole year in this section told me that he never saw one although he is familiar with these birds in Florida.

The Bald Eagle is said to have nested recently near Lake Chicot. The Anhinga is said to spend the winter on Grand Lake and the White Pelican has been seen there.

Catbirds were common during my stay and numbers of Yellow-billed Cuckoos were seen. Crows were fairly common; several Kingbirds and Acadian Flycatchers were noted; also the Wood Thrush and Bluebird

were about in numbers but the Robin was conspicuous by its total absence.—CHRESWELL J. HUNT, 5847 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

Early Bird Banding.—It may be of interest even at this late date to know that at Carberry, Man., in Dec., 1882, and Jan. and Feb., 1883, I marked a dozen or more Snowbirds with a black spot of printer's ink on the breast and let them go. Hoping to find out whether the species was continually migrant in the winter, or whether the same individuals stayed about our barnyard throughout the blizzard time. As I never saw any of them again I suppose they kept moving on.

On May 21, 1884, at Carberry, Manitoba, I caught a male Sparrow Hawk and let it go with a microscopic locket on its neck, in which was a note asking the finder to communicate with me. On July 8 I similarly tagged a young Robin. I wonder if any reader chanced to run across one of these.—ERNEST THOMPSON SETON, Greenwich, Conn.

RECENT LITERATURE

Chapman on Bird Life in the Urubamba Valley, Peru.¹—The basis of the present paper is a collection of birds made by Edmund Heller as naturalist of the expedition of Yale University and the National Geographic Society under the direction of Prof. Hiram Bingham, supplemented by a collection made by Dr. Chapman and Mr. Geo. K. Cherrie, July 1-24, 1916, and material obtained later for the American Museum by Harry Watkins.

Dr. Chapman's short visit to the region was made as a side trip on a more extended tour of South America, for the purpose of gaining a personal knowledge of the region visited by Heller, whose collection he had been asked to describe. His report, he states, is primarily a contribution to a biological survey of the Andean system, more especially a comparative study of the origin of the bird life of the Temperate and Puna Zones, being thus a continuation of the investigation so ably begun in his well known 'Distribution of Bird Life in Colombia.' His conclusions are that the Tropical, Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Urubamba district are essentially the same as the corresponding zones in Colombia, and inhabited by much the same species, but that the Puna (Paramo) Zone

¹ The Distribution of Bird Life in the Urubamba Valley of Peru—A Report on the Birds Collected by the Yale University-National Geographic Society's Expeditions. By Frank M. Chapman of the American Museum of Natural History. Bulletin 117, U. S. Nat. Museum. Washington, 1921, pp. 1-138; pll. 1-9.